

REPTILIA: SQUAMATA: IGUANIDAE

CYCLURA STEJNEGERI

Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

Powell, R. and R.E. Glor. 2000. *Cyclura stejnegeri*.

***Cyclura stejnegeri* Barbour and Noble**
Mona Island Rhinoceros Iguana

Metopoceros cornutus: Meerwarth 1901:26 (part).

Cyclura cornuta: Stejneger 1904:670 (part).

Cyclura stejnegeri Barbour and Noble 1916:163. Type locality, "Mona Island." Holotype, National Museum of Natural History (USNM) 29367, a "young specimen," collected August 1901 by B.S. Bowditch (examined by authors).

Cyclura cornuta stejnegeri: Barbour 1937:132. See Remarks.

Cylura stejnegeri: Keller 1977:i. *Lapsus*.

• **CONTENT.** No subspecies are recognized.

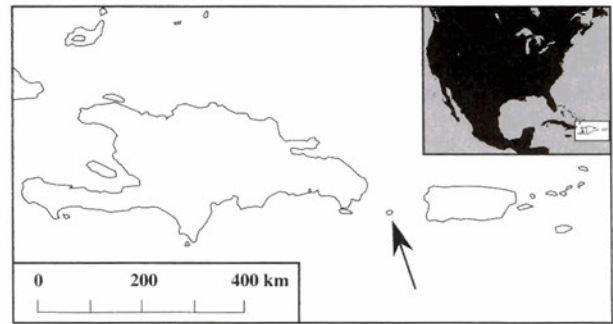
• **DEFINITION.** *Cyclura stejnegeri* is a large Rhinoceros Iguana in the *C. cornuta* complex (maximum SVL of females to 508 mm, of males to 533 mm) (T.A. Wiewandt, in litt., 04.I.00). Schwartz and Carey (1977) served as the primary source for the following scale counts and descriptions of color and pattern ($N = 18$): frontal and one or two pairs of prefrontals are enlarged, 3 scales (mode) separate frontal from prefrontals, 3 scales (mode) separate supraorbital semicircles from interparietal, 8 (mode) supralabials and sublabials to eye center, 40–80 ($\bar{x} = 59.8$) femoral pores, 32–39 ($\bar{x} = 34.4$) fourth toe subdigital scales, 3–5 middorsal scales in fifth caudal verticil, 17–21 dorsolateral body scales in naris–eye distance, 0–2 (mode 0) scale rows between rostral and nasals.

Adults are patternless and range in color from dark olive, brown, or gray to nearly black, often with a bluish cast. Juveniles have a pattern of about 8 pale crossbars that become more or less diagonal on the sides. These crossbars, which apparently darken with age, are separated by dark gray areas that form a series of blotches.

• **DIAGNOSIS.** *Cyclura stejnegeri* may be distinguished from all congeners except *C. cornuta* and *C. onchiopsis* by the presence of 1–2 pairs of enlarged prefrontals and an enlarged frontal. *Cyclura stejnegeri* is distinguished from *C. onchiopsis* by 17–21 dorsolateral scales in a distance equal to that between the naris and the eye (versus 30–44 in *C. onchiopsis*), and from *C. cornuta* by a mode of 8 sublabial scales ($N = 18$) to the center of the eye versus 12 ($N = 58$) in *C. cornuta*; a number of additional modal differences, many with non-overlapping ranges, also serve to distinguish these closely related taxa (Schwartz and Carey 1977).

• **DESCRIPTIONS.** Descriptions, some very brief, are in AEB (1999), Barbour and Noble (1916), Rivero (1978, 1998), Schwartz and Carey (1977), Stejneger (1904), and Tenlén (1997). Barbour (1919) briefly compared the skeleton to *C. portoricensis* (= *C. pinguis*) from Puerto Rico. Cochran (1941) compared *C. cornuta* and the similar *C. stejnegeri* and *C. onchiopsis*.

• **ILLUSTRATIONS.** Photographs of live *Cyclura stejnegeri* are in Alberts (1999 [2000]), Grant (1944), Haneke (1995), Keller (1977), Powell (1999a, 2000), Rivero (1978, 1998), Tenlén (1997), and Wiewandt (1977, 1979, 1982). An additional photo by T.A. Wiewandt, independent of an article, appeared on the cover of the Iguana Times (Journal of the International Iguana Society): Vol. 4(4) (December 1995). Two photographs of dorsal and lateral views of a paratype are in Barbour and



MAP. Distribution of *Cyclura stejnegeri*. The arrow indicates Isla Mona, the entire known range of the species.



FIGURE. *Cyclura stejnegeri* from Isla Mona, adult female (top) and subadult male.

Noble (1916). Stejneger (1904) provided drawings of dorsal, ventral, and lateral views of the head, toes, and the side of the tail of the holotype. Drawings of entire animals are in AEB (1999) and illustrations of displays and courtship are in Wiewandt (1977). Heneke (1995) and Tenlén (1997) included photographs of habitat and nesting sites. Wiewandt (1979, 1982) provided photographs of nests and habitat, and Miller (1919) a photograph of a left humerus. Carpenter (1982) provided a display-action-pattern graph.

• **DISTRIBUTION.** *Cyclura stejnegeri* is found throughout Isla Mona, which is situated in the Mona Channel between Hispaniola and Puerto Rico.

• **FOSSIL RECORD.** None.

• **PERTINENT LITERATURE.** The following survey of the literature is presented by topic: **ear structure and function** (Wever 1978), **gastric secretions** (Auffenberg 1982), **husbandry, management, and conservation status** (Amphibian Special Interest Group et al. 1990; Blair 1993; Cintrón 1976 [1979]; Duval 1982 [1983]; Honegger 1979; Powell (2000); Tenlén 1997; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1984; Westermann 1953; Wiewandt 1972, 1975b, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1982; Wiewandt and Garcia 1999 [2000]), **natural history (including adaptations for herbivory), reproduction, and behavior** (Brice 1995; Carpenter 1982; Christian 1987; Christian and Tracy 1982; Clobert et al. 1998; Dugan 1982; Dugan and Wiewandt 1982; Haneke 1995; Iverson 1982; Keller 1977; Knapp 1998; Martins and Lamont 1998; Tenlén 1997; Werner 1982; Wiewandt 1972, 1977, 1979, 1982), and **remote tracking** (Wiewandt 1975a).

The species is included in **notes, checklists, guides, and keys** (some may include references to relationships within the genus and brief descriptions) by Aresté (1998), Barbour (1914, 1930, 1935, 1937), Barbour and Loveridge (1929), Bartlett and Bartlett (1995), Burghardt and Rand (1982), Etheridge (1982), Grant (1944), Kuns et al. (1965), MacLean et al. (1977), Meerwarth (1901), Mertens (1939), Powell et al. (1996, 1999), Rivero (1978, 1998), Rosenthal (1996), Schmidt (1920, 1926), Schwartz and Carey (1977), Schwartz and Henderson (1985, 1988, 1991), Stejneger (1904), Thomas (1966).

Additional references to this species may be indistinguishably subsumed under the name *Cyclura cornuta*. For example, Oldham and Smith (1983), de Queiroz (1987), and Hollingsworth (1998) examined specimens that may have originated on Mona in the context of phylogenetic studies, but did not acknowledge what were then regarded as subspecies (e.g., de Queiroz, in litt., 3.XI.99). Similarly, Banks et al. (1987) listed "*Cyclura cornuta* (Bonnaterre, 1789)," but whether this was in reference to escaped Hispaniolan animals in Florida, to *C. onchiopsis* on Navassa Island, *C. stejnegeri* from Isla Mona, or all of these is uncertain.

• **REMARKS.** Considerable confusion exists in the literature regarding the relationships of *Cyclura* from Hispaniola, Navassa Island, and Mona Island (Glor et al. 2000). Stejneger (1904) felt that specimens from Mona Island were unique, but he did not elevate them to species because of a captive Mona-like individual supposedly from Hispaniola (Günther 1882). However, Barbour and Noble (1916), in their description of *C. stejnegeri* as a distinct species, suggested that Günther's specimen was actually from Mona. Barbour (1937), without comment, listed the Navassan and Mona Island forms as subspecies of *C. cornuta*. Although Carey (1975) and Wiewandt (1977, 1978, 1979, 1982) recognized the specific status of all three forms (the latter based primarily on distinctive differences in reproductive modes), most recent authors (e.g., Schwartz and Thomas 1975, Schwartz and Carey 1977; Schwartz and Henderson 1985, 1988, 1991; Powell 1999a; Powell et al. 1996, 1999; Thomas 1999) have considered *C. stejnegeri* subspecifically related to *C. cornuta*. However, Powell (1993) listed *C. cornuta* among Hispaniolan taxa then recognized as subspecies that might warrant full species status, implying that *C. onchiopsis* and *C. stejnegeri* were similarly deserving of such recognition. Powell (1999b) re-elevated *C. onchiopsis* and also strongly encouraged recognition of *C. stejnegeri* as a full species. Powell and Henderson (1999) followed those recommendations.

Lazell (1989), arguing that the genus *Cyclura* be relegated to the synonymy of *Iguana*, suggested that "the Mona Island form *stejnegeri* is in some respects intermediate between *pinguis* and Hispaniolan nominate *cornuta*..."

Because *Cyclura stejnegeri*, like all of its congeners, is extremely vulnerable to human exploitation, habitat alteration, and introduced predators (Burghardt and Rand 1982), it is listed under CITES, Appendix I.

• **ETYMOLOGY.** The specific name, *stejnegeri*, is a patronym honoring Leonard Stejneger (1851–1943), former curator of amphibians and reptiles at the National Museum and author of "Herpetology of Puerto Rico" (1904).

• **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.** Thomas Wiewandt made several helpful comments on an earlier draft of this account and provided several references that otherwise would have been unavailable. Tandra Grant, San Diego Zoo, and Bob Henderson, Milwaukee Public Museum, helped us locate references.

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